

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XIX.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1839.

No. 989.



## THE SUMMER MOON.

BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON.

The bright moon of summer looks down from the sky,  
And sleeps silently on through the regions of night;  
And while we pursue her still course upon high,  
We deem it the pathway of glory and light.  
And she seems that she smiles on, illum'd by her ray,  
Look faster than when they were touch'd by the sun,  
And come to the heart with a lovelier sway,  
Than a day's full effulgence they ever had done.  
But the smile that enchants, and the glory that beams,  
With a lustre more pure, and a radiance more bright,  
Is the sunshine of worth that unfading gleams,  
Where Beauty and Virtue together unite.  
The moon will look forth when the tempest is gone,  
And the clouds that obscured her, have vanished away—  
But Virtue's pure ray shines unceasingly on,  
With a light that no cloud and no tempest can sway.

## ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

In this age, when every thing calculated to throw light on the early history of our country is sought after and read with eagerness, we believe that the document which we have inserted below will be read with pleasure, not only for its antiquity, but for the lofty spirit which it breathes. Jealousy lest the reputation of a single great name should be shaded, has induced a spirit of opposition to the pretensions of our primitive history which is at variance with all justice, and is hostile to all historical truth.—This document is one of several which exist to show the spirit of Mecklenburg county in the memorable year of '75. It is dated Sept. 1st, 1775, and purports to be instructions to the representatives of Mecklenburg county in the colonial Legislature. It is the original draft in the hand writing it is believed of Dr. Ephraim Brevard. It was found recently amongst the old surveying papers of John McKitt Alexander. The paper, besides being important as it illustrates the state of public sentiment and the course of political proceedings at the period, is valuable as it confirms the historical truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It speaks of North Carolina as a late province!! It alludes to the late establishment. Its first article of instruction is that "North Carolina" is and of right ought to be a free and independent state—inversely with all the powers of legislation, &c. and so the delegates are directed to vote. It gives rise to many reflections which we cannot pursue at present. It is our wish that the memorials which illustrate our early history may be gathered now while there remains amongst us some of the memorable men whose personal knowledge and participation in those events enable them to give us the necessary information.—We must improve the time which is left us—or the opportunity will soon be lost forever.

Instructions for the Delegates of Mecklenburg County, proposed to the Consideration of the County: viz:

1. You are instructed to vote that the late province of North Carolina is and of right ought to be, a free and independent state, invested with all the powers of Legislation, capable of making laws to regulate all its internal policy, subject only to its external connections and foreign commerce, to a negative of a continental Senate.
2. You are instructed to vote for the execution of civil Government under the authority of the People for the future security of all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of the state, and the private, natural and unalienable rights of the constituent members thereof, either as men, or as christians. If this should not be confirmed in Congress or Convention—protest.
3. You are instructed to vote that an equal Representation be established, and that the qualifications required to enable any person or persons to have a voice in Legislation, may not be secured too high, but that every freeman who shall be called upon to support Government, either in person or property, may be admitted thereto. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.
4. You are instructed to vote that legislation be not a divided right, and that no man, or body of men, be invested with a negative on the voice of the people duly collected, and that no honors or dignities be conferred for life, or made hereditary, on any person or persons, either legislative or executive. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

5. You are instructed to vote that all and every person or persons, seized or possessed of any estate, real or personal, agreeable to the last establishment, be confirmed in their seizure and possession, to all intents and purposes in law, who have not forfeited their right to the protection of the state by their criminal practices towards the same. If this should not be confirmed—protest.

6. You are instructed to vote that deputies to represent this state in a continental Congress be appointed in and by the supreme Legislative body of the state, the form of nomination to be submitted to, if free, and also that all officers the influence of whose office is equally to extend to every part of the state, be appointed in the same manner and form—likewise give your consent to the establishing the old political divisions, if it should be voted in convention, or in new ones if similar. On such establishments taking place, you are instructed to vote, in the general, that all officers, who are to exercise their authority in any of the said districts, be recommended to the trust only by the freemen of said division—to be subject, however, to the general laws and regulations of the state. If this should not be substantially confirmed, protest.

7. You are instructed to move and insist that the people you immediately represent be acknowledged to be a distinct county of this state as formerly of the late province with the additional privilege of annually electing in their own officers both civil and military, together with the election of clerks and sheriffs, by the freemen of the same. The choice to be confirmed by the sovereign authority of the state, and the officers answerable to be under the jurisdiction of the state and liable to its cognizance and inflictions, in case of mal practice. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

8. You are instructed to vote that no chief justice, no secretary of state, no auditor general, no surveyor general, no practicing lawyer, no clerk of any court of record, no sheriff, and no person holding a military office in this state, shall be a representative of the people in Congress or Convention. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

9. You are instructed to vote that all claims against the public, except such as accrue upon attendance of Congress or Convention, be first submitted to the inspection of a committee of nine or more men, inhabitants of the county where said claimant is a resident, and without the approbation of said committee, it shall not be accepted by the public, for which purpose you are to move and insist that a law be enacted to empower the freemen of each county to choose a committee of not less than nine men, of whom none are to be military officers. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

10. You are instructed to refuse to enter into any combinations of secrecy as members of Congress or Convention, and also to refuse to subscribe any enjoining jests binding you to an unlimited subjection to the determination of Congress or Convention.

11. You are instructed to move and insist that the public accounts fairly stated shall be regularly kept in proper books, open to the inspection of all persons whom it may concern. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

12. You are instructed to move and insist that the power of County Courts be much more extensive than under the former constitution, both with respect to matters of property and breaches of the peace. If not confirmed—contend for it.

13. You are instructed to assent and consent to the establishment of the Christian Religion as contained in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and more briefly comprised in the 39 Articles of the church of England, excluding the 27th Article, together with all the Articles excepted and not to be imposed on dissenters by the act of toleration; and clearly held forth in the confession of faith compiled by the assembly of divines at Westminster, to be the Religion of the state, to the utter exclusion forever of all and every other (falsely so called) Religion, whether Pagan or Papal, and that the full, free and peaceable enjoyment thereof be secured to all and every constituent member of the state as their unalienable right as Freemen, without the imposition of rites and ceremonies, whether claiming civil or ecclesiastical power for their source, and that a confession and profession of the Religion so established shall be necessary in qualifying any person for public trust in the state. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

14. You are instructed to oppose to the utmost any particular church or set of clergymen, being invested with power to decree rites and ceremonies and to decide in controversies of faith to be submitted to under the influence of penal laws—you are also to oppose the establishment of any mode of worship to be supported to the opposition of the rights of conscience, together with the destruction of private property. You are to understand that under modes of wor-

ship are comprehended the different forms of swearing by law required.—You are moreover to oppose the establishing an ecclesiastical supremacy in the sovereign authority of the state. You are to oppose the toleration of the popish idolatrous worship. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

15. You are instructed to move and insist that not less than four-fifths of the body of which you are members, shall in voting, be deemed a majority. If this should not be confirmed, contend for it.

16. You are instructed to give your voices to, and for every motion and bill made or brought into the Congress or Convention, where they appear to be for public utility and in no ways repugnant to the above instructions.

17. Gentlemen, the foregoing instructions, you are not only to look on as instructions, but as charges, to which you are desired to take special heed as the general rule of your conduct as our representatives, and we expect you will exert yourselves to the utmost of your ability to obtain the purposes given you in charge, and wherein you fail either in obtaining or opposing, you are hereby ordered to enter your protest against the vote of the Congress or Convention as is pointed out to you in the above instructions.

## MEHEMET ALI.

The July number of Little's Museum contains, among its selections from Foreign Magazines, an article from the United Service Journal, giving a sketch of the rise and progress of Mehemet Ali. The history of this remarkable man is an interesting subject, and the writer has presented it in an able manner. The aged warrior is brought again into public notice by the prospect of war between Turkey and Egypt, and a review of the periods of his life, condensed from the article above mentioned, may be convenient for those who have not leisure to read the whole.

Mehemet Ali was born in the year 1769 at Cavala, a small sea port town near Philippi. His father, who was an inferior officer of the Turkish police, died, and left him, at the age of four years, totally unprotected for. The Age of the place, a Turk named Tounoun, was his uncle; and by him Mehemet was reared and educated. His education, however, extended only to horsemanship and the use of fire arms. Reading and writing were left to be learned as they might. The uncle was murdered for his wealth, and the nephew again left destitute. He then passed some years in the shop of a tobacco merchant, and here gained some knowledge of trade, which was afterwards of great advantage to him. In this situation he acquired a small capital, and opened a shop for himself. He was successful and became wealthy. When Napoleon invaded Egypt, Mehemet joined the Egyptian forces against him. He distinguished himself by his bravery, and in the subsequent difficulties between the Sultan and the Mamelukes, he received from the viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Kusruff, the rank of General. In consequence of some accusations made against him by his envious colleagues, he was soon dismissed from the service. He then joined the Mamelukes, against whom he had been fighting, and at length compelled the Pashaw, Mehemet Kusruff, to fly to Damietta, where he took him prisoner. A new Pashaw was appointed by the Sultan, but was soon put to death by the treachery of Mehemet Ali. After various stratagems, Mehemet accomplished his purpose, and in 1803 the Sultan declared him the Pashaw of Egypt, appointed in compliance with the wishes of the people.

He now determined to restore Egypt to its rank among the nations. He attached to his interest the Oriental tribes; improved the discipline of his soldiery, and took every measure to strengthen himself in his power. The Sultan became jealous of him, and issued an order deposing him from his office as Governor of Egypt. But Mehemet Ali resisted the order, and the point was yielded.

In 1811, he determined to clear his country of the Mamelukes. He invited their chiefs to a feast at Cairo, where they were assassinated, while the body was cut off by a General massacre. He then sent out his armies under the command of his sons to pursue his conquests in Asia, and in the regions on the upper Nile. Mehemet himself was occupied at home in the improvement of his military affairs. He introduced French officers, built an arsenal at Cairo, established a military hospital, provided gunpowder manufactories, &c.

At length the Greek war broke out, and the forces of Egypt were put in requisition by the Sultan. Ibrahim, who figured so prominently in that war, is an adopted son of Mehemet Ali.

After the termination of this war, the Egyptian military strength rapidly increased. Mehemet allowed Europeans to take rank in his army without reference to creed, and expended vast sums of money in military and naval preparations.

Down to 1820, Mehemet Ali had re-

jected all offers of assistance in throwing off allegiance to the Sultan. He had paid large tribute to the Turkish Government, and had fought in its behalf. He now determined to take possession of Syria, which had been promised him for his services in the Greek war. In October, 1831, he put his army, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong, under the command of Ibrahim. This army advanced into Syria, and in the course of an eventful year, achieved a complete conquest of that province, and opened the way to Constantinople. The Turkish Government was now alarmed. It called on Great Britain for assistance, but was refused. The Russians were ready to assist, but the Turks feared the result of such an alliance. A dreadful engagement took place in Asia Minor between the forces of the Sultan and those of Ibrahim, in which the latter were victorious. Russian aid was then accepted, and an immense Russian force was brought into the Turkish dominions. After various measures of diplomacy, the Sultan yielded assent to a treaty which gave to Ibrahim the whole of Syria. The troops of Ibrahim and of Russia, then took their departure. The interference of Russia resulted in the formation of a treaty of mutual protection between Russia and Turkey, which was concluded on the 8th of July, 1833. This treaty, which is called the treaty of Unkar Skelessi, placed Turkey in a situation of dependence on Russia, which is humiliating, and which is displeasing to other powers which are jealous of Russia.

The rigorous government of Mehemet Ali over Syria produced disgust, and frequent insurrections have occurred.—These are of course encouraging to the Sultan, who still aims at recovering Syria.

During the spring and summer of last year, the Turkish and Egyptian Government seemed to be preparing again for hostile movements. In August, Mehemet Ali announced his determination to declare himself independent of the Sultan. England, France, Austria and Russia, all opposed this declaration, and this opposition irritated the Pashaw. Mehemet Ali wishes his power to be hereditary, and is determined to gain this object. Such a determination he made known to the powers above named.

To the astonishment not only of Egypt but of Europe, in the midst of these threatening events, Mehemet Ali left his subordinate officers to manage diplomacy, and set off on an exploring expedition to the regions of the Upper Nile. The account of this singular expedition has recently been given in the public prints. That he should undertake such a journey at the age of 70 years, through a torrid climate and among a warlike people, is remarkable. He returned from the expedition in February last. From that time down to the latest accounts, diplomacy has been busy in Constantinople and at Alexandria for the preservation of peace. The European powers have a selfish interest in the matter, and it is not an easy thing to understand these complicated relations. The parties have prepared for war. Should actual conflict be for the present avoided, it will not be long deferred.

Phil. North American.

## MARRIAGE.

The matrimonial contract is an ordinance of Heaven. Immediately after the creation of man, "the Lord God said, It is not good that man should be alone; I will make for him a help mate." This domestic institution is a distinguishing characteristic of Christianity, is essential to the elevation and happiness of our race.

Every young man should, therefore, if possible, contemplate being married. It is a christian duty, as well as a privilege, to have a companion to share with you the responsibilities, interests and enjoyments of life. If a man is in circumstances to be married he is usually less useful to society, and perhaps always less happy for remaining in the single state. That he "may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing," he must have a wife.

When a man lives single beyond the proper time for being married, there is a prevalent suspicion among the other sex that he is addicted to vice. I do not know but this judgment is a little severe—for there are some bachelors of unquestionable virtue. That there is a foundation for a general suspicion of this sort, will hardly be questioned; and the vicious tendency of celibacy, in communities, is very generally known and acknowledged.

The time for marrying after the period indicated by nature has arrived, must of course vary somewhat with circumstances. As a general rule, early marriages are desirable; but then they should be under one or two conditions, either that of property inherited, or already acquired, adequate to the usual expense, or that of simplicity and frugality in the style of living, sufficient to reduce the expense within the present earnings. The latter is always the best. It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, schools,

tions, and desires, with reference to their present means and to their future and common interests.

Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge and industry, have joined heart and hand, engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner, while perhaps the little darling sits prattling upon the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle—and every thing seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers when he shall come from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure, the "only bliss that survives the fall." Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here.

But it has become a prevailing sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries; that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists; and that young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment, as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promoting vice; it mars the true economy and design of the domestic institution; and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expected to be taken up by a fortune, and passively sustained without any care or concern on their part—and thus many a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "helpmate," but a help eat.

There is another unpleasant evil attending this, especially as it bears pretty severely on the fair sex. When bachelors have made their fortunes and become some forty or fifty years old, they do not usually take wives of their own age, but they then abandon those with whom they have hitherto associated, require all the pleasures which their society has afforded them with utter neglect; they then select for their companions the young and blooming, and thus leave to their fate a numerous class of worthy maidens.

Great disparity in matrimony is an evil in many particulars; and what is more unnatural than to see a young Miss wedded to a man old enough to be her father? He ought to have sense enough to know that unless she is an eccentric character, she never married him for love; and she ought also know, that in consenting to marry him, she in all probability consented to make herself a wretched slave—to put herself in the power of a man who had already expended his first and warmest love upon others; and who by his superior age, his matured habits of pleasing himself and of having his own way, and the self importance which property gives, was well qualified to act the part of the tyrant, rather than that of the husband.

If a young man has property, he may of course marry at a suitable age, and adopt the style of living which is justified by his means. But if he is destitute of property, he has three alternatives, and he can take his choice between them. Selecting a prudent industrious person for his wife, he may marry young and live in a style of simplicity adapted to his income; or he can wait till he has acquired a property, so as to be able to support a family in the more modern and fashionable style; or he can marry at any age, launch fearlessly out into all the expenses of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his wife and children to want. The first is the best, the second is the next, and the third is bad enough.

Windsor.

"Madame De Villume and the Jacobins of Paris." The celebrated Mademoiselle Sumbreuil, whose celebrity is among the most honorable that ever was acquired by woman—the heroic discharge of the duties of a daughter in the face of danger and of death. Her father was Governor des Invalides at the commencement of the revolution, and displayed a firmness and courage, as well as devotion to his sovereign, worthy of example. He was arrested and cast into prison soon after the memorable 10th of August, and on the 2d of September was on the point of being massacred by the sanguinary assassins who immolated so many noble victims, when his young and lovely daughter threw herself between him and them, and clasping him in her arms, offered her fragile person as a shield against their weapons. Her youth, her beauty, and her self-obnegation, touched even the callous hearts of the murderers; and but even their mercy was marked by a refinement in cruelty not to be surpassed by the most atrocious examples handed down from the dark ages. They consented to spare the life of her father provided she would, on the spot, drink a goblet of the human gore fast pouring from the slaughtered victims

around. She swallowed the fearful draught, and saw her father led back to prison, whence, in June, 1794, he was consigned to the scaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, more cruel than the sanguinary band from whose vengeance his daughter had rescued him. Madame de Villume is wife to the general of that name, and is as remarkable for the exemplary discharge of all the duties of life, as of those of her filial ones. She is still strikingly handsome, though her countenance is tinged with a soft melancholy that denotes the recollection of the bitter trials of her youth. Her complexion is peculiarly delicate, her hair fair, and her features small and regular; her manners are dignified and gentle, and her voice soft and sweet. She is exceedingly beloved at Avignon, and universally treated with a respectful deference that marks the profound admiration which her filial piety has excited. I was told that she shrinks from the slightest allusion to her youthful trials, and cannot bear to look on red wine, which is never brought in to her presence.

Lady Blessington's Idler in Italy.

## KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Curious Illustration.—At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanic's Institution, Mr. Basin Montagu, as an illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdote. He was walking a few months ago in Portland Place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a lesser one in his grip. Several persons tried, by splitting the mastiff's ear, and by biting and pinching its tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain.—At last a delicate and dandified young gentleman came up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle, requested to be allowed to separate the dogs; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff box, and having taken a pinch himself, inserted his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a large pinch deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves, that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The dandy was loudly cheered, upon which he stopped for a moment, and said, "gentlemen, I have merely given you a proof that 'Knowledge is Power.'"

From the New York Whig.

Postages.—For a single penny the English merchants may now send a letter to any part of the Kingdom—while in this country we are taxed with a postage of 25 cents a single letter, to almost every one of the great points of the union.—Newspapers ought to go free within the states where published—out of the state, the postage should remain—and letter postage should be reduced at least one half. This would leave a revenue sufficient to pay the transportation of the mails under an economical administration of affairs. The salaries of postmasters should be curtailed in all the large cities: there is no reason why these men should receive a handsome salary and perquisites beside amounting to a princely income. All these things should be reformed, in this reformatory age. There is need enough of economy, in all the great departments of government, and it may as well begin here as elsewhere.

The heavy postages now imposed upon letters and newspapers, is a tax not only upon business, but upon knowledge. It shuts out light from the people. Let the system be overhauled, then, and effectual reform brought about at the very next session of Congress.

Rock Wheat.—Some time since the Virginia Free Press noticed a parcel of this new kind of Wheat grown on the farm of Mr. John Wyson, near Shepherdstown, Va. The product on 24 acres was expected to be 125 bushels. The Free Press of Wednesday states that the wheat has since been thrashed, and the product is found to exceed that estimate. The quantity of seed sown was 23 bushels, and the yield is found to be 131 bushels, which is within a fraction of fifty three bushels to the acre. And the weight is not less extraordinary than the yield, being upwards of 67 pounds to the bushel! Truly this "Rock Wheat" idea deserves to be favorably entertained by our agriculturalists.

Passing a lad-bruising weeds in a cornfield. We hailed him with "why don't your father make a better fence around his corn and keep it better worked?" "He a'in't got time, he says." "Where is he to day?" "Gone to Capt. —'s to a shootin' match, and hear the candidates speak." True, though we, the poor man has no time to attend to his own business!

Spain.—The Spanish Government, by a formal decree, has prohibited the Methodist Missionaries from exercising their functions in any part of the kingdom.



## CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

A correspondent of the American Farmer, in a note to the editor, asks "Why is it, that all other classes, trades and professions, get in concert in the advancement of whatever peculiarly concerns themselves, and that the farmers never think of promoting the interests of agriculture by harmonious and concerted action?" In the course of his reply, the editor makes the following observations, which we copy into our columns, deeming them worthy of a few moments serious consideration:

"The truth is, my friend, that the great evil, the leprosy that afflicts the country, is the strife and the corruption of party. If half the contributions of time and money which party demagogues levy on the dear people, were given to the establishment of agricultural institutions, and means of disseminating information, the question you so aptly put would no longer be applicable to the condition and habits of agriculturists. But the almost universal recognition and firm establishment of the base principle that the strife of party is but a scuffle for the public money; and the knowledge that the successful leader of any party becomes an elective monarch with power to create and to crucify whom he pleases, with \$30,000,000 at his disposal, has seduced the whole people from their proper business to engage in one eternal and fierce contest for the spoils. To enjoy in peace and the lull of office, the lawyer throws up his brief, the doctor discards his lancet, the merchant looks with disgust upon his ledger, honest Crispin, inspired by the eloquence of some exclusive patriot with horror for the monster, throws away his lapstone and goes about preaching against banks and monopolies; the Farmer leaves the plough in rust, and the grass to grow in the furrow, summoned to some meeting of the party, by some old federalist turned demagogue to rant against money dies, and to take for himself, as many offices as he can get. All the dull pursuits of honest industry are despised, all interests neglected under this universal party excitement. Like half starved hogs that have once got a taste of the corn, they hang about the gate; one stronger or more adroit than the rest occasionally slipping through at the heels of some passing traveller, there to riot and plunder for a time, while the rest of the herd will linger on the outside to stare and sucken on 'hope leiferd,' at first too lazy and at last too feeble to hunt for an honest livelihood. Such is the life of off-ice hunters—such the condition to which farmers and farmers' sons, even in states renowned for civility and public spirit, are reduced and degraded. We speak of no particular party and with no party view; but in sober sadness of entire conviction, and we utter it in sincere anxiety for the welfare and dignity of agriculturists, that the apathy of the farmer and his neglect of means, either by voluntary association or by legislation, to fortify and elevate his peculiar calling, is in a great measure owing to a radical defect in our Constitution, or, what is the same thing, its vagueness and liability to perversion and abuse. The power of one man, without accountability, to remove all officers, and to veto or suppress all laws at his pleasure, to appoint members of Congress in office, thus poisoning the very fountains of legislation, with a purse of \$30,000,000, raised by an equal tax on the whole community, to distribute in payment of partisan service, is enough in itself, as it will be found in practice, to keep the public mind in a state of constant agitation, and to corrupt and gain absolute sway over any, the most virtuous people that ever lived. It is but a gross misnomer to call our government so administered, or a little to be administered, a free Republic. It is but an elective monarchy; having rewards always ready to be dispensed, it displays constantly in the public view, keeps up perpetual excitement, drawing off industry from its honest and appropriate pursuits, to engage it not in the discussion and settlement of great questions, but in the dirty scramble of party, and finally, after a long and tedious abuse of power, revolution cuts the Gordian knot, for the people in despair, settle down quickly under the yoke of despotic rule."

From the Southern Citizen.

## WHIG AND TORY.

The present adherents of the Administration are amazingly sensitive to the application of these political terms. They cannot endure the idea of being the Tories of the country. It is said, and never was more true, that to use the word without meaning, or to pervert the application of terms, let us see what John C. Calhoun thought about Whigism and Toryism in 1833, before he had suffered himself to become biased by the prospect of that power and patronage which the Executive has since held out to him, and by which he has been ingloriously, yes, meanly, bought over from the support of the Whig cause. Read the following extract from Calhoun's speech in 1833, as then said who are the Whigs, and who are the Tories? The speech was made on the subject of the President's protest.

**LATE OPINIONS OF MR. CALHOUN.**  
"I am mortified (said Mr. Calhoun) that in this country, basing its Anglo-Saxon descent, any one of respectable standing, much less the President of the United States, should be led to entertain principles leading to such monstrous results; and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of this Senate Chamber, when I hear such doctrines vindicated. It is proof of the wonderful degeneracy of the times—a total loss of the true conception of constitutional liberty. But, in this degeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. It is not my wish to touch on the party designations that have recently obtained, and which have been introduced in the debate on this occasion. I, however, cannot but remark, that the revival of the party names of the Revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without a meaning—not without an indication of a return to those principles which lie at the foundation of our country."

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure. There must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the upspring of Whig and Tory, and what is the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it that the very essence of Toryism—that which constitutes a Tory—is, to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the Whig is opposite in all these particulars, of the respective parties. Whig and Tory, the opposite, and the parallel runs through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application, at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival, and such an extensive application of terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied; but I must say to those who are interested, that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate (whom they support) as the head of their party, that they should hold in their support of despotic and selfish doctrines, which we hear daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them with those who are leading them to their ruin."

**Coroner's Inquest.**—An inquest was held at the R-Rail Hotel, by the coroner, on Tuesday night last, on the body of a man named Nicholas Van Dyke, aged about 45 years. He came to the hotel in the early part of the day, in a wretched state, and while there was taken with a severe spell of vomiting and purging, and died in a few hours. Mr. Galbreath, the landlord, provided him with lodgings, and rendered him every attention in his power. It was understood that he had a wife living in the upper part of the city. His body was taken to the Green House, to be kept for two or three days. Verdict of the jury: "Death by the visitation of God."

[This individual was very respectably connected by birth and marriage, and but a few years ago was doing an excellent business in the dry goods line in Market street. We have understood from those who knew him, that at one time his prospects were of the most flattering character, and that from his knowledge of, and capacity for business, all who knew him were inclined to believe that one day he would be one of our most wealthy and influential citizens. But the fatal cap, that personal drought, could not be by him successfully resisted, and he became a sort of outcast from his family, from society, and finally died in distress and weakness, among those who knew him as a man of high hopes and family, a victim to intemperance, to disease, to grief, and to sorrow.] **Ledger.**

**Robinet.**—The manufacture of machine-made lace, called Robinet, has increased astonishingly in England and France within a few years. In 1834 it appeared by documents used in the House of Commons, that there were then employed in the various branches of this business more than 150,000 persons, including a large proportion of young females whose wages amounted to £2,600,000 annually. The manufacture, which is principally carried on in the west of England, employs a fixed capital of more than £81,500,000. The produce of the various qualities of Robinet in 1834, in value was equal to 27,919,063 square yards—the produce of 3515 machine lace will, in a short time, altogether take the place of that made by hand.

The Cincinnati Republican notices a rumor that the state of Indiana has recently lost a very large sum of money by her Faint Commissioners, through the agency of a broker in the east. Report says, the Faint Commissioners placed bonds of the state to the amount of \$1,000,000 in the hands of a broker, signed and executed, and the broker was to obtain the funds. It seems he did so and failed, and left the Faint Commissioners as empty bag to hold.

**Patriot.**  
Whose despatches little things will gather again great things.

## FLORIDA.

The following extract of a letter, written at St. Mark's as late as the 7th instant, and which we find in the National Gazette, exhibits a sad state of affairs in Florida. All our efforts, whether hostile or pacific, have proved ineffectual to accomplish either the subjection of the savages or to restore peace. We can well appreciate the difficulties which environ this painful subject; and he who could satisfactorily answer the question, "What is now to be done?" would entitle himself to the thanks of the country. Never did a false step of our government bring upon itself so perplexing and vexatious a business, and upon the country one more disastrous, costly, and mortifying. It is devoutly to be hoped that, when the Government shall re-assemble, some plan may be devised to put an end to a state of things so harassing and discreditable.

**Nat. Intelligencer.**

"St. Mark's, September 7, 1839.

"Many outbreaks have lately occurred among the Indians, both in Middle and East Florida. A party of sixteen United States soldiers, of the 6th Infantry, under the command of Sergeant Hontle, had quite an engagement with them near Fort Andrews. The reports will show that the Sergeant and one of his men were killed. The party behaved with great gallantry. Fort McClure has been attacked, one man wounded, and some horses killed. Two volunteers were killed near Fort Wheelock, not very distant from Fort King. A steamer on the Suwannee was fired on, and one of the hands wounded. All these attacks took place about the same time, and no doubt by different war parties, showing a unity of purpose and determination of spirit to resist all efforts at removal. Sam Jones and Harney are again in correspondence. Sam disavows all knowledge of the Indians who massacred Dallas and others, and says he will punish them—all stuff. Sam has not yet put his foot on the land assigned the Indians by negotiation with Chitto Tuskuggee. If he had approved the treaty, and intended to abide by it, it is not reasonable to suppose that, at some period during the sixty days, he would have visited the country, in which event he would have been near enough to the Calloowahatches to have prevented the murder of Harney's party."

## NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The last papers bring very painful accounts from New Orleans and Mobile. The fever was raging in both cities with unabated violence, and the number of its victims daily increasing. The New Orleans Bee of the 10th instant states that "During the week ending on the 8th instant, 140 cases of yellow fever were admitted. Of these, 60 were cured, 56 died, and 29 remained. For the week preceding, the admissions were 110; the recoveries 84, the deaths 34. Compare the two statements in any manner, and the irresistible conclusion will be that the epidemic has become more virulent and wide spread. The number of new cases has been greater, the recoveries in less proportion, and the deaths more numerous than since the announcement of the disease. The fever has evidently been making steady progress. But hospital practice is no longer a safe and unerring guide to the sanitary condition of the city. The hospitals are no longer the exclusive receptacles of the indigent sick."

The Mobile Register of the 7th contains the following gloomy notice of the epidemic: "We are unable to note any change for the better; on the contrary, sickness and gloom appear on the increase. Most of the stores are closed, the Post Office is not opened in the afternoon; the banks will continue business only two hours in the day, and some of the papers have concluded to publish weekly. Our own force is cut down by sickness, absence, and death, which must account for the state of our columns. Since Sunday, the interments number 100; yesterday 23 were reported; the day previous 18."

The Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer of the 11th contains two letters from a gentleman in the vicinity of Mobile (the latest of the 5th instant) giving an account of the epidemic. The annexed extracts present a melancholy picture: "The disease seems to be confined to no particular section of the town, nor to any distinct class of people. Indeed, it is somewhat surprising that the widest, cleanest, and most pleasant street in the city (Government street) should have suffered the most. It was upon this street that Judge Huchecol resided; and it is said that a solitary house upon that street has escaped. But it is all over the city, and its progress has only been arrested by the want of subjects, so great has been the panic and consequent flight."

"It is astonishing to see the difference of opinion prevailing among the physicians relative to the true character of the existing epidemic. One says it is yellow fever; another pronounces that he has not seen a single case of yellow fever, but that the prevailing disease is infinitely worse. I believe, however, all the physicians view it as something greatly more severe and fatal than any of the fevers peculiar to the climate which they have before seen. Do not suppose that I exaggerate when I tell you (for my own impression is I do not come to the subject) that out of a population of eight or nine thousand, the number supposed to be now in the city, it is estimated by those well informed that one half are afflicted with this epidemic. Instead of fifty or fifty dying in a week, there are now many daily. The scenes of distress and mortality now existing in Mobile are unequalled in the history of epidemics in

modern times. Dr. Fean was here this morning, and he says he can point to places in Mobile which equal any accounts to be found of the plague in ancient times. Hundreds are dying for want of attendance; and Dr. F. says he was in a room yesterday where ten or twelve were dying at the same time, and were screaming for water in the most frantic manner, and no one to hand it. The stores are closing, and Mobile has the appearance of a suddenly deserted town. There are several instances, a half dozen at least, of persons dropping dead in the street, and many more instances of individuals rising well in the morning, and being shrouded before night."

**Mobile, Sept. 10.**

**Health of the City.**—We are deeply pained to be compelled to announce that the sickness still continues to rage in our ill-fated city with unabated malignity. From accounts published in another place it will be seen that since the 1st of September, up to last night, 149 persons have been consigned to the tomb. Such a number, in the brief space of nine days, with our present sparse population, is unparalleled in this city, and well calculated to fill the stoutest hearts with terror and alarm.

**Advertiser.**

**Mobile, Sept. 12.**

**Health of Mobile.**—We have never taken up the pen under more disagreeable circumstances. But a day or two since, we pleaded the death of one of our printers, and the sickness of others, and it is now our melancholy duty to state that the junior editor is in a dangerous situation. God only know where the pestilence may end! Our friends are falling around us like the leaves in autumn, and we write each paragraph with but a faint hope of inducing another. The interments for the last two days number about 32, comprising many of our most worthy friends and several females. This decrease must not, however, be attributed to a falling off in the disease; it is owing rather to the few persons it has left to act upon. In the last eleven days, 180 have been interred.

**New Orleans.**—The deaths by yellow fever, for the week ending 8th instant, were 190. The Precious state, that from all it can learn, as well as from personal observation, the disease is on the increase. The sore throat has also become an epidemic in our sister city.

## FROM TEXAS.

**New Orleans, September 10.**

The regular packet-ship Alexander, C. Lind, master, arrived yesterday from Galveston, after a voyage of thirty-six hours. She reports three Texas schooners of war at anchor in Galveston Bay. The third had but recently arrived from Baltimore, being of the same beautiful model and dimensions as the others.

The crops were generally good, and the country improving as rapidly as ever. The Galveston Gazette reports (without touching for the truth of the statement) that a proposition for an alliance with the Texan Government had been sent in by four of the northern states of Mexico which had revolted. A strong party in Texas were in favor of the connection. Others oppose it. These states, it seems, wish to be recognized as independent governments, and offer, in return, to recognize the independence of Texas. The people of these states constitute the best part of the Mexican population, but doubts are entertained whether they are qualified to establish and maintain a republican form of government. An alliance with them might be serviceable to Texas by opening a lucrative trade to her citizens, and securing other advantages, and should therefore be considered desirable.

One great objection urged against the arrangement was, that thereby the boundary between Texas and Mexico would be fixed, and the extension of the Texas territory to the south be prevented. Others again were of opinion that this would be the best possible plan of gaining a foothold in the northern provinces of Mexico, and instead of hindering, would accelerate the future acquisition of the country. The Galveston Gazette gives the annexation of the provinces to an alliance with them, and recommends it as the best mode of accomplishing the same object—but this measure, although the State might consent to it in some shape, would be attended with many difficulties, both in protecting them against the mother country, and in establishing over them an efficient and wholesome Government. The subject, viewed in whatever light, appeared to be embarrassing.

**Bulletin.**

## LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

By the bark Madonna, Capt. Wise, which arrived at New York on Wednesday night, accounts have been received from Montevideo on the 25th of July, and from Maldonado to the 1st ult.

Capt. Wise reports, that on the day before he left Maldonado, intelligence was received of an engagement which took place between the partisans of Gen. Oribe, the late President, and a party headed by Rivera, the present President. The former, about two hundred in number, were dispersed, a few being killed on both sides. Notwithstanding this success, it was the general opinion, Rivera could not long retain possession of the Government, as he was becoming too unpopular.

It will be recollected that Oribe was driven from the presidency by Urquiza, who sided by the French squadron in the River Plate; that Oribe took refuge at Buenos Ayres, where he was well received by Rosas, who is assisting him

in his present attempt to regain his former power.

Small parties of Oribe's partisans had also appeared in the vicinity of Maldonado, and Capt. Wise says—"The people were decamping in all directions; the city authorities were hard to be found, and horror had seized on all. In the meantime the blockade of Buenos Ayres was strictly enforced, and Capt. Wise complains very much of the conduct of the French at Montevideo, who he says "abuse their power against the unoffending citizens, and search every coasting vessel, compelling the masters or owners to give security that they will not enter the province of Buenos Ayres, and if they are driven into the South Channel by adverse winds, they are seized as good and lawful prize."

The U. S. ship Fairfield was at Buenos Ayres, and the U. S. ship Independence, Commodore Nicholson, at Rio Janeiro.

**New York Courier.**

## Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

**New York, September 14.**

The money market here is in a very bad way. The Secretary of the Treasury, in June or July, swept into Wall street and absorbed about two millions and a half of its resources in Treasury notes. The states have also been here pressing their stocks. The post notes too have absorbed the cash of the capitalists usually on deposit. When promises to pay, considered secure, will command 18 per cent, per annum, stocks must accommodate their price to the value of the money on interest. The coming forward of the crops too now demands money, and there is no money to meet it. In the mean time, the Bank of England screws us down to screw itself up. Its grip is on us for more specie, which, as the rate of exchange is, is likely to go. The rate on London now talked of, for the Great Western, is 110, and even 110 1/2, which must carry out specie. These are bad signs all. But the exchanges of the Union, horrible for six months past, are now exorbitant. On Georgia the rate has gone up to 6 and 7 per cent. On Mobile exchange is 112 1/2. How long the country can submit to this is a problem to be worked out; but it is certain somebody or other must be ruined and such crushing operations. The fact is, now the vast mercantile interests of the country, the producing classes also, are laboring for the benefit of a few great capitalists and the office holders, who, come and come, regularly have their salaries; and the promise of the Government to make things better is but another experiment, in which practical business men have not the least confidence, and which they know to be corrupting and impracticable.

**New York, Sept. 15.**

On the 18th (yesterday) an action had been taken in Hartford in the case of the Africans of the *Amistad*. It seems to be the opinion in Hartford that the U. S. Court will not recognize the claim of jurisdiction, and that thereupon a habeas corpus will be sued out, which will bring the whole case before some judicial tribunal. No competent interpreter has yet been found. The two Spaniards, Montez and Ruiz, Lieutenant Meade, and a whole posse of counsel for both sides, are upon the ground. The case attracts an uncommon gathering. Mr. Ingraham of New Haven, is called to the aid of the United States District Attorney. It is stated that Messrs. Staples and Sedgwick, of New York, counsel for the blacks, have already addressed a letter to the President, requesting that, if a call be made upon him for their surrender, they may be heard.

## THE WAR ENDED.

The Major General commanding in chief has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in Florida, to the authorities of the territory, and to the citizens generally, that he has this day terminated the War with the Seminole Indians, by an arrangement entered into with Chitto Tuskuggee, Principal Chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Ar-pi-ko, commonly called Sam Jones. Macomb's General Orders.

By letters from Black Creek, we learn that two volunteers were murdered at McIntosh's Hammock, near Miami, on the 28th ult, and their tongues cut out, by the Indians. The express rider, with an escort of four men, was driven back to Miami by a large party of Indians, and the country between Miami and Fort King is completely occupied by Indians. Their declaration of war, a red stake stuck in the ground, with a number of red ribbons around it, has been seen.

A letter from Newnanville states that a steam boat on the Suwannee, near the Santafe, had been fired upon, and that Indian signs are abundant on the Alachua Prairie, and near Hugtown, which shows that depredations may be expected.

We wish General Macomb would undo his peace; it has already cost us fifty lives—fifty cold blooded murders in three months at this rate Florida will soon be depopulated.

**Florida Herald, Sept. 5.**

**Cherokees.**—The Little Rock (Ark.) as) Gazette of the 26th ultimo says:

"We have received no news from the Indian nation for the last week; but every thing appears to be quiet there; both parties are in council, though separate; the Ross party at the head waters of the Illinois river, and the Ridge party at the mouth of the same, a distance of some sixty or eighty miles. A strong statement is, we see, giving it rounds in the New York papers, as to the murder of Ridge and Boudinot, which should be corrected. It is stated that the Ross and Ridge parties had a desperate fight, in which Ridge and Boudinot were killed, and upwards of 40 of their warriors. This is a mistake. Ridge and Boudinot were way-laid and slain; and no fight has taken place among them, and none is anticipated. On the contrary, it is thought that the two parties will settle their difficulties without recourse to arms."

A proposition for a Twenty Gallon Law is in agitation in South Carolina. It is espoused by many of the prominent men of the state, and appears to produce a good deal of excitement.

One of the Mr. Rhoads, who is a member of the Legislature, in a letter to the Charleston papers, proposes to the friends of Temperance a somewhat "different scheme for carrying out their views. Instead of the Gallon Law, he suggests a tax, which will amount to a total prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits; and after the Legislature shall have imposed the tax, it shall be submitted to the people of each district, and shall be binding on those districts only where a majority may vote for it.

**Presidential Candidate.**—At a Whig Convention recently held at Worcester, Massachusetts, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the present position of the Whig party of the country, the Whigs of Massachusetts, entertaining the highest respect for all the candidates that have been named—laying aside all preferences, and presuming to make no independent nomination of their own—solemnly reiterate their determination to stand by the selection that shall be made by the National Convention at Harrisburg, in December next, whether that selection be Henry Clay of Kentucky, or William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, or any other distinguished Whig,—and do most urgently, yet respectfully suggest to that Convention, in making that selection, to consider only who will most conciliate the Whig party of the country,—unite their strength,—and achieve their common and glorious object."

**The Globe.**—The official paper, after having for months quoted the example of various despotic Governments in Europe, has at last come to the Chinese empire. Hear him—thus saith the Globe: "For the last four centuries, however, this most populous, productive, and rich empire has delivered itself from the fluctuations of the paper system, by becoming a nation with a simple, solid, hard money government."

And so, because in China, the celestial Hum Fo, and the great Hum Bog, and the little Ching Te, go for the hard money, therefore it is our bounden duty to do likewise. The natives at Canton, we are told, fight for the carcasses of dogs and other animals, when thrown into the harbor. Could not the Globe bring this in as an illustration of the benefits conferred upon the workingman by the hard money system?

## Bridgeport Standard.

**Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 13.**

**Interesting Sight.**—Race between a Deer and a Steam Engine. While the cars were coming down on Wednesday, a fine buck made his appearance on the track, and had a trial of speed with the locomotive. He kept the track for two miles, when he was finally run off, or he would have been run over. The sight must have been deeply exciting and highly interesting—as the line of the road is perfectly straight, every inch of the contest was witnessed by the passengers.

**Remarkable Exemption.**—The ancient town of Pensacola, in the olden time, was called the Montpelier of America. It has a population of 5,000, and besides, is our largest naval depot South. Of course shipping "here do congregate;" but though these form the "material" for levers in other cities all round Pensacola, she escapes, and verifies her fame for salubrity.

"The Pensacola Gazette states that for the last six months there have been but six deaths in that place: one of consumption, from Virginia; three of yellow fever, from the French fleet; one coloured man from Alabama, who reached there sick, and one stabbed."

**Sept. 9 1839.**

"We have had no rain here for six weeks. The wells are all dried up, and the water courses, all over the country are also dry, and but one Grist Mill within hearing of this place, that can do any grinding. The fine Cotton project in this section is ruined."

The N. Y. American announces, on good authority, that M. Calderon de la Barca, who exercises the function of Spanish Minister, until his successor shall be named and accredited by the President, has formally demanded the surrender of the Spanish authorities, of the Amistad, her cargo, and the alleged slaves.

A very destructive fire broke out in St. Louis, Mo. on the 31st ult, by which a very large amount of property was consumed. Four persons lost their lives by an explosion of gunpowder, which buried them, and perhaps others, under the ruins of a brick wall.

The Hartford (Ct.) Courant of Monday says:

"The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have chosen a vessel, which will sail on the 1st prox., with 50 passengers—all connected with the Oregon Territory Mission."



# HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, September 26.

The readers of the Standard will recollect, that some few months ago a good deal of Mustering parade was bestowed upon a blackguard letter which the Loro Foco editor at Washington (N. C.) pretended had been written to him by some member of the "deceitful party;" though there was so little "deceitful" about the letter, that it was shrewdly suspected that the worthy editor himself had written it, with the two-fold and very honorable purpose of casting odium upon the Whigs and creating sympathy for himself. The affair, however, was so barefaced and gross that it is hardly to be supposed that much was effected in either of the great purposes for which it was brought forth.

But if the editor of the Standard could pour out a column of sympathy for violence which was only threatened by an anonymous writer, what will he have to say over a brutal outrage which has actually been committed in that very same town?

H. D. Machen, esq., is the editor of the Washington (N. C.) Whig, and is represented by those who know him, to be a very amiable and inoffensive man. He is, however, a zealous Whig, and with much ability and independence of spirit supports the justice and truth of his cause.

In the performance of his duty as an editor, he mentioned, as a current report, that at one of the election precincts in the county of Beaufort, a bribe of fifty dollars, and subsequently one hundred dollars, had been offered to a hard-working farmer, if he would vote for Dr. Hall in opposition to Mr. Stanly. Though the man was poor, and had a large family of children to provide for, he had the independence and firmness to reject the proffered bribe, and cast his vote for Stanly. Importance was given to this vote in consequence of the many bets which were pending upon the result of the election in that precinct, and there then being a tie—84 for Hall, and 84 for Stanly. But principle prevailed over interest, and the man showed his patriotism by voting for Stanly. The truth of the whole of this statement has since been made plain by affidavits.

In relating the transaction, Mr. Machen confined himself to the facts, without mentioning the name of the person implicated; no one, therefore, had any just cause of complaint. But it has become a wise saying, that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser;" and we see in this case strongly exemplified. Mr. William J. Kennedy, an athletic man, who is represented to have been "the hero of more than one fist fight," intercepted Mr. Machen on the morning of the 5th instant, when returning to his office, and after having abused, taunted and threatened, actually knocked him down, and struck him several times upon his arm and head with a stick. It is not known to how much greater length his brutal violence would have carried him, had it not been for the interference of some bystanders. The matter is very properly to be carried before a court of justice, and we hope the jury of the country will show by their verdict that they know how to protect the rights of the citizen, and the liberty of the press.

We have one observation more to make, not upon this transaction, but upon what has been elicited by it. We have long admired the course pursued by the editors of the Newbern Spectator, scarcely a sentiment has appeared in their editorial paragraphs for years, which did not perfectly coincide with our own. It is therefore with the more regret that we see in their last paper, in speaking of this outrage, an allusion to "hair triggers."

It is true that no decision of a jury can atone for violated feelings in cases of such gross outrage; but will the blood shed in a duel possess a more cooling influence? We do not profess to possess so much of the meekness of a Christian, as that "when smitten on one cheek we can mildly offer the other;" but we entertain great reverence for the law, and prefer to take what it would give, even were it only "two-and-six-penny damages." There is a higher tribunal, which will hereafter take cognizance of these things, but into which Christians should fear to rush unbidden. Setting aside these serious considerations, however, it is very questionable whether in any state of society duelling has any tendency to lessen the amount of violence. We are no less firm in opinion that they are the editors of the

Spectator, that the independence of the press should be maintained at all hazards; but we think the failures more frequently occur for the want of moral than physical courage. The instances of brutal outrage are few; and for the suppression of these we think we may safely trust to the laws of the country. The old Scottish motto—*Nemo me impune lacessit*—is too harsh for adoption in a Christian country, and would produce a state of society little to be desired. The Scottish thistle, we should hope, is too rough a plant to be permitted to thrive at this day.

We published last week a statement made by A. J. Pleasanton to the Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which disclosed an atrocious plot, contemplated by Col. McElwee and some others of his party, to accomplish the destruction of the troops ordered from Philadelphia to quell the disturbance at Harrisburg at the opening of the regular session of the Legislature last fall. None of the administration prints have attempted to deny the truth of the statement; but some of them have attempted to pay it off as a hoax, as if there could be wit or humor in playing off hoaxes of this description. A paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, copied into the North Carolinian, "suspects Mr. McElwee must be something of a wag," and considers the whole as a very pleasant hoax upon the Whig party. As well might Benedict Arnold, when detected in his treason, have attempted to pass it off as a pleasant hoax upon the Whigs of his day.

**Dr. Hawk's Ecclesiastical History.**—The second volume of the Rev. Dr. H. Hawk's "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States" has been received. The volume comprises "A narrative of events connected with the rise and progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland," beginning with a history of the religious, and incidentally of the civil, affairs of the colony of Maryland, as far back as its first settlement at St. Mary's in 1632, under Cecil Calvert, and bringing it down to the year 1838. Although possessing a special value for the clerical profession and the religious community, a glance through its pages has satisfied us that it offers scarcely less interest for the general reader. We ought to add, in justice to the publisher, that the work is beautifully printed.

**Distressing effects of the late Gale.**—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from North Carolina on Monday evening, that the gale was very destructive in Tyrrell county, N. C. The tide rose to such a height that the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety in their garrets and on trees. Nearly all the cattle in the low-lands of the country were destroyed.

**The case of the Amistad.** and the probable fate of the African captives which she brought to our shores, yet engage the attention of the whole press of the country. We can see no difficulty in the case. As a brave and enlightened nation, one too which professes to be, and we hope, is imbued with the true spirit of rational liberty and unfeigned justice, the United States are bound to release the oppressed creatures whom mercenary cupidity had so recently forced from their homes and families. As a magnanimous and liberal nation, the United States should do more than this,—to place them on their native soil, beyond the reach of Spanish pirates. An acquiescence in any demand which the authorities of Cuba or Spain may make for the consignment of these miserable Africans to bondage, will stamp an indelible blot on the character of our country, and prove that her practice and professions on the slave trade are antipodes.

**The New York Journal of Commerce** says that a treaty of Commerce has been concluded between the United States and Holland, on the basis of reciprocity. American vessels and goods are to pay no higher duties in Holland than are paid by Dutch vessels, and vice versa. The treaty is to continue in operation ten years.

**Elections.**—The most authentic announcement induce the belief that Maine has gone stronger than ever for the Administration at this election. Gov. Fairfield has been re-elected by an increased majority.

**The Whigs have carried Vermont.** Governor and legislature, by a diminished majority.

**Tobacco Crop.**—The editor of the Madisonian, writing from Virginia under the character of "A Connoisseur," has the subjoined encouraging paragraph in regard to the tobacco crop of the present year. It will be seen that, in tobacco, as in bread stuffs, and other agricultural products, the yield has been abundant, beyond that of former years. The editor says:

"Virginia will have raised more tobacco this year than any state in the Union, and it is of great value. The crop of 1838 amounted only to 28,000 hogsheads; this year it is estimated at 45,000 hogsheads. The entire tobacco crop of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, for this year,

is estimated at 115,000 hogsheads. Last year it was only 73,000."

**The Hon. Mr. Richardson**, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives in consequence of bad health.

**More Stabbing.**—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that an affray took place at Edenton, N. C., on Friday last, in which Mr. Bland, the Postmaster, was stabbed through the body by a man named Whitaker Benbury. It appears that Mr. Bland was engaged in opening the mail, with closed doors, when Benbury knocked at the door of the office and demanded admittance, which was refused. Benbury then broke open the door, and on his refusal to leave the house, Mr. Bland attempted to put him out by force, when he was stabbed through the body. Fears are entertained that Mr. Bland would not recover. Benbury has been arrested and is now in jail. What aggravates this outrage is that Mr. Bland has a wife and six children dependent upon his exertion for support. It is also stated that Benbury has a wife and four children, whose feelings may well be imagined from the rash and guilty conduct of their protector.

**The Gunpowder Plot.**—We noticed, last week, the diabolical scheme of McElwee and his associates to blow up the train of Cars on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad, by placing under it barrels of Gunpowder. The plot, as disclosed by Col. Pleasanton, was shocking to humanity, and seemed almost too horrible and unprincipled to be edited; but the following remarks of the "Baltimore Patriot" indicate that there is too much truth in the statement.

"So far as we have seen, the statement is not denied in any quarter. Resting on unimpeachable authority, its truth may therefore be fairly assumed. But what will be thought of the morals of Locofisicism in Bedford Co., Pa., when the man, who, according to the testimony, had purchased 'white barrels of gunpowder' for this atrocious purpose, has been lately renominated by the party, in the state legislature, and will probably be re-elected? Comment upon such a course of action, and state of facts, would be utterly needless."

**Yellow Fever.**—This disease has greatly abated in Charleston, but still exists in a very aggravated form, in Augusta and Mobile.

There were about 700 deaths in New Orleans, during the month of August; 500 from Yellow Fever.

A fire in Charleston on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., destroyed ten buildings on Bedons Alley. It commenced in an unoccupied building near the corner of Elliott Street.

A resolution has been introduced into the Council at Richmond, to inquire into the expediency of cultivating Mulberry trees on some waste ground near the Poor House, with a view to employ its inmates in the production of raw silk, &c.

Between the 1st of January and 26th of July, there were 607 bankruptcies in Paris. Of these 93 were joint stock companies, whose debts amounted to 145,000,000 francs.

It is estimated that the late seizures of foreign goods at Boston, Philadelphia, and principally New York, amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

A new iron steamboat was launched at Pittsburgh on the 9th instant.

The cost of the land and buildings of all the large edifices in the vicinity of Wall street, New York, is over five millions of dollars.

The court house at Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, was lately destroyed by fire, with all the records of the county, as well as those contained in the Recorder's office.

The ceiling of the St. Paul's Church at Montreal fell on Tuesday week with a tremendous crash, destroying nearly every pew in it.

**Death of Mr. Carey.**—We announce with sincere regret the death of Mr. Carey. A few days ago Mr. Carey was thrown from his carriage, receiving a contusion of the head and being otherwise hurt. It was believed that his injuries were by no means serious, but they may have aggravated an intermittent fever which proved the cause of his death. Mr. Carey was in his eightieth year. A native of Ireland, he came to this country during the last century, and was engaged for many years as a printer and publisher, in which professions he realized an ample fortune.

During his business life, but particularly since his retirement, Mr. Carey was actively employed in philanthropic pursuits. With a clear intellect, a sound education, a disposition to seek out objects of reform and amelioration in society, and the energy to carry out approved means, he possessed also the unbounded liberality which is the purest evidence of sincerity and the soul of success. As a writer he is remarkable for the concise array of facts which are brought to sustain his opinions.

In questions of political economy, Mr. Carey always evinced a deep interest; and even those who dispute his position must admit the ability and candor with which he maintained them. His latest writings, produced within the last two months, are a series of papers entitled the "Quest," concerning the cotton trade, evincing industrious research and a mind unimpaired by the lapse of fourscore years.

The attention of Mr. Carey was also

directed to plans of public education and various means of elevating the condition of the laboring classes. His exertions in favor of indigent women were unrelenting, and it is believed that in this city they were attended with gratifying changes in the condition of that unfortunate class. We cannot at this moment present a biographical sketch of Mr. Carey, or attempt to do justice to his memory. His name is familiar in this country and in Europe as a firm supporter of rational liberty, and a sufferer in its cause.

Through a long life he devoted his energies with unquenchable enthusiasm to great and good purposes. His purse was as open for them as his counsel. In the death of Mathew Carey, the cause of sound republicanism has lost an advocate, the poor a benefactor, the oppressed a patron, and society a friend. Physical infirmity limited the sphere of his personal exertions, but the scope of his benevolent desires reached the farthest verge of enlightened philanthropy. *Nat. Gaz.*

## THE MARKETS.

Baltimore, September 18.	
Bacon,	00 12 1/2 a 00 15
Breast,	00 17 a 00 20
Corn,	00 80
Cotton,	00 10 a 00 11
Flour,	5 50 a 6 00
Flaxseed,	1 00
Fayetteville, September 21.	
Bacon,	00 11 a 00 12
Breast,	00 20 a 00 25
Coffee,	00 12 a 00 13 1/2
Cotton,	00 10 a 00 11
Corn,	00 75 a 00 85
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 25
Flour,	4 50 a 5 50
Feathers,	00 45
Wilmington, September 20.	
Flour,	6 50 a 7 50
Rice, 100 lbs.,	4 00 a 4 25
Salt, bushel,	00 45
Sack,	2 00
Sugar,	00 8 a 00 10
Peterburg, September 22.	
Cotton, 10 to 12 1/2, stock reduced.	
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 15
Tobacco, no change in prices.	

**MARRIED.**  
In this county, on the 27th ultimo, by Charles Wilcox, esq. Mr. WARREN FARR to Miss RACHEL M'ULLOCH.  
On the 28th, by the same, Mr. NORWOOD RILEY to Miss ELMINA TAYLOR.  
On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB WAGGONER to Miss MARY HOKER.

**DIED.**  
In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 15th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE CAMERON, relict of the Hon. John A. Cameron, formerly of Fayetteville, and more recently of Florida.  
At Raleigh, on the 15th instant, Miss REBECCA CAMERON, daughter of the Hon. Duane Cameron.  
At Paris, Tennessee, on the 21st ult., Mr. ELBRIDGE TENNESON, formerly of this county, aged about 29 years.

## Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
26 Thursday	5 35 57	6 4 56	6 5 54	6 6 52	6 7 50	6 8 48	6 9 46
27 Friday	6 4 56	6 5 54	6 6 52	6 7 50	6 8 48	6 9 46	6 10 44
28 Saturday	6 5 54	6 6 52	6 7 50	6 8 48	6 9 46	6 10 44	6 11 42
29 Sunday	6 6 52	6 7 50	6 8 48	6 9 46	6 10 44	6 11 42	6 12 40
30 Monday	6 7 50	6 8 48	6 9 46	6 10 44	6 11 42	6 12 40	6 1 38
1 Tuesday	6 8 48	6 9 46	6 10 44	6 11 42	6 12 40	6 1 38	6 2 36
2 Wednesday	6 9 46	6 10 44	6 11 42	6 12 40	6 1 38	6 2 36	6 3 34

## UNIVERSITY.

THE Steward's Hall, at Chapel Hill, will be vacant after the 1st day of January next. The vacant hall is expected to board all such students as may apply, at a price not exceeding eight dollars per month, payable in advance. He is allowed the use of the premises free of rent, and to use the decaying timber in the neighboring forest for fire wood. The buildings are in good order, and have a pleasant garden and field of about fifteen acres. Applications can be addressed to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next.

**CHAS. MANLY.**  
Steward of the University of North Carolina.  
Raleigh, September 18, 1839.

## Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, I will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of October next, the Lands of the heirs of the late Hugh Crawford, deceased, being the tract of land on which the late Hugh Crawford lived, lying in Orange county, of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of W. L. Seligson and others, and containing about one hundred acres. Terms, one and two years credit, with interest after one year, and title retained until the money is paid, to be secured by bond and good security.

**ELI MURRAY, Commissioner.**  
September 25.

## Equity Sales.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1839, I shall sell on the premises the LAND belonging to the late William Strathorn, deceased, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next, as a credit of one and two years.

**JAMES WEBB.**  
September 25.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1839, I shall sell on the premises of Mrs. J. A. Strain, on Monday the 1st day of October next, as a credit of twelve months, the LAND belonging to the late John Strain.

**JAMES WEBB.**  
September 25.

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
FROM the subscriber, a bright colored HORSE, with a white face, about five feet two inches high. Said horse lost on the 15th day of September, at Cedar Grove on the 15th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.  
**YANCY BAILEY.**  
September 25.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, executor of the late William Kirkland, deceased, with the view to a settlement of the estate, will on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at the late residence of the said deceased, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:

The tract of Land, the residence of the said deceased, containing about 500 acres. One tract known as the Ray tract, adjoining James Williams and others, containing about 325 acres.

Lot No. 44, in the town of Hillsborough, upon which is a Blacksmith's and Hatter's shop.

A part of Lot No. 2, also in said town, upon which there is a store house in good repair and well situated.

One other Lot, No. 179, unimproved, in the new part of said town, adjoining William Cain and others.

Also, Nine Negroes, some of them very likely.

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Hay &c.

All the Farming Utensils, Wagon and Gear, Household and Kitchen Furniture; the stock of Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Cows.

Terms of sale—for the real estate, one, two and three years, with interest and approved security for the negroes and other property, nine months, with approved security.

The subscriber will further sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 7th of November, the following valuable property, to close the concerns of William Kirkland & Son, and William Kirkland & Co., to wit:

The Store House in which the subscriber is now doing business; and

The Tan Yard, Tanning implements of every kind, stock of Bark on hand, all the stock of Leather, tanned and in the process of tanning, the stock of Black, &c.

Also, three valuable Negroes attached to the yard.

Also, one unimproved Lot, south of the Tan Yard, at present rented to Cad Jones, Jr. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

**JOHN U. KIRKLAND.**  
Sept. mber 18.

## Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McGary & Taggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary, duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

**JAMES M'GARY.**  
**A. M'TAGGART.**

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission Business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26 1839.

## Flax-Seed and Oil.

THE subscriber gives ninety cents per bushel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mills, six miles east of Hillsborough, where he generally keeps a supply of Oil for sale.

He also expects shortly to put up a first rate COTTON GIN, for the accommodation of his friends and customers.

**ALLEN BROWN.**  
September 11.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 25th day of October next, the Plantation hereinafter described, lying, containing 350 or 400 acres; has on it a convenient dwelling house, with six rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, nearly new; it has on it also a quantity of very good meadow. Terms, one third cash; for the other two thirds a credit of nine months will be given.

Also, one other tract, containing several hundred acres, all wood land, and very well timbered. It is a good situation for a Tan Yard. On this tract a credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Several likely NEGROES will also be offered for sale at the same time, some of them grown and some small. Terms, one third cash; for the balance a credit of nine months will be given. If not sold, the Negroes will be hired out for nine months.

Any of the above property can be purchased at private sale, at any time previous to the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber.

Will also be sold, at private sale, one other tract of LAND, in Caswell county, being the plantation on which Mrs. Eleazer Moore now lives, containing about four hundred acres. The plantation is in good repair, and has on it a tolerable good dwelling house and out houses. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

**JAMES MOORE.**  
September 11.

## SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

**PARKER & NELSON.**  
September 4.

**Mail Arrangements.**  
ALL Letters to go by either of the stages must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down, on each and every day.

**THOS. CLANCY, & A.**  
September 4.

A Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held at the Ridge Meeting House in Orange County on Friday the 27th of September next.  
August 14.

## Attention!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to appear at David McLean's on the 27th of September, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial; and on the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, for review.

**THOS. JONES, Col. Com.**  
Sept. 11, 1839.

## To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of Light Faced Book and Job Printing Types: Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, and Pearl, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Agate on Nonpareil body.  
Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2.  
Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Minion on Brevier body.  
Brevier on Minion body.  
Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Brevier on Brevier body.  
Brevier on Long Primer body.  
Burgois on Brevier body.  
Burgois, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Burgois on Long Primer body.  
Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Long Primer on Small Pica body.  
Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2.  
Pica on Small Pica body.  
Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Pica on English body.  
English, Nos. 1 and 2.  
Great Primer, Paragon, and Double English.

Double Paragon, Cannon.  
Five line Pica, to twenty.  
Eight line Pica Gothic, condensed, to twenty-five.

Seven line & ten line Pica, ornamental.  
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica, shaded.  
8, 10, 15 and 16 lines Antique, shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of Flowers from Pearl to seven lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental borders, variety of Card Borders, near two thousand ornamental Branches, &c. &c. of various kinds. Astronomical and Physical Signs, metal and brass Dashes from 3 to 30 lines long; Great Primer and Double Pica Scripts on italic body; Diamond and Nonpareil Music of various kinds; Antique light and heavy faces of line Letter; full size Roman and Italian Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier Long Primer and other Black, Nonpareil, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, at as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

**CONNER & COOK,**  
Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

February, 1839.

## Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,  
Superior Cognac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Jamaica Rum,

Madeira,  
Port,  
Malaga,  
Muscat,  
Claret,  
London Brown Stout,  
Pale Ale,  
Irish Whiskey,  
Lemon Syrup,  
Lime Juice,  
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

**THOS. D. CRAIN.**  
August 7.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
August Term, 1839.

*Hastings Per vs. Elijah Griggs.*  
Original attachment, levied on a tract of land, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Griggs, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; he is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for an advertisement, whereby the said defendant may be notified to appear before the said Court on the fourth Monday of November next, and answer or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

**JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.**  
Ficrads. \$4 00.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
August Term, 1839.

*Charles Nelson, Ex. v. Edw. Griggs.*  
Petition for Legitimacy.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney F. Wortham, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney F. Wortham, appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against them.

**JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.**  
Price adv. \$4 00.



